

PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

SPEAK TO THEM THAT THEY GO FORWARD.

VOL. XII, NO. 52.

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1890.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE HERALD.
PHILLIPSBURG - KANSAS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1877.
The oldest paper in Northwestern Kansas.
TERMS:
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
R. A. DAGUE. E. E. BRAINERD.
DAGUE & BRAINERD.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TIME TABLE
The trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad arrive at Marvin as follows:
GOING WEST.
Passenger.....10:40 A. M.
Local Freight.....5:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.
Passenger.....3:40 P. M.
Local Freight.....4:50 A. M.

C. K. & N. TIME CARD.
GOING EAST.
No. 14 Passenger.....6:50 A. M.
No. 16 Passenger.....10:30 P. M.
GOING WEST.
No. 13 Passenger.....8:40 P. M.
No. 15 Express.....6:30 A. M.

SOCIETIES
A. P. & A. M.—Hold regular meetings at their Hall, in State Bank Block, on Saturday evenings on or before the full moon of each month. J. M. SALLER, W. M. W. D. GRABER, Secretary.
I. O. O. F.—Meet Tuesday evening at each week, in State Bank Block. Visiting brethren cordially invited. HARRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
K. P.—Phillipsburg Lodge 113, K. P.—Meet every Thursday at Castle Hall, over First National Bank. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. W. ROBERTSON, C. C. T. J. LOAN, K. of R. S.

A. O. U. W.—Lodge 274. Meets every Monday evening. W. U. TURNER, M. W. W. STARKER, Recorder.
G. A. R.—Meet at Plumber's Hall. Meet first Saturday evening after full moon.
RYAN SMITH, Adjutant.

CHURCHES.
M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. H. Feisler, Pastor. Sunday School meets at 10 A. M.; preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening of each week. Young people's meeting every alternate Tuesday evenings.

WINEBAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching second and fourth Sunday in each month, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30. All are cordially invited. JOHN WILSON, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
H. WALLACE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention given to the diseases of women. Local Surgeon of the C. K. & N. Railroad. Office south side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

A. B. HOUCK, M. D.,
Eclectic Physician.
Office at G. W. Bickford's Drug Store, north side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas. All calls both day and night promptly attended to.

H. D. BROTHERS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at H. A. Harmon's Drug Store, east side of Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kansas. All calls both day and night promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY.
DR. L. D. GRAHAM,
SURGEON - DENTIST
Has permanently located in PHILLIPSBURG, - - KANSAS.

GEORGE A. SPAULDING,
Attorney-at-Law.
Will do a general law and land business. Collections made with promptness and dispatch. Office over the Phillips County Bank, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

McKAY & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Furnish abstract of titles, make collections and transact a general land and law business. Office on south side Public Square, Phillipsburg, Kan.

R. FRANK STINSON. W. W. GILL.
STINSON & GILL,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Will practice in the Seventeenth Judicial District and the Supreme Court of the State. Collections promptly attended to. Office in State Bank building, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

ABSTRACTS
—AND—
Examination of Title!
Exclusive Business.
v11-19 ALVA H. PEARSON.

BISSELL HOUSE
South East Corner of Square, Phillipsburg, Kan.
RATE \$2.00 PER DAY.
I am now prepared to furnish the traveling public with comfortable accommodations including hot and cold water baths. I have good sample rooms in the house. Great care will be taken to make the house a pleasant place at which to sojourn. JOHN BISSELL, Proprietor.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by G. W. Bickford.

To Colonel L. L. Polk, President Of The National Farmers' Alliance.

From the Topeka Capital.

Dear Sir, as Colonel L. L. Polk of North Carolina, the Capital welcomes you to Topeka and Kansas. Among the generous and hospitable people of our state, you will find no sectional prejudice to offend your pride or wound your feelings. The fact that you were a confederate soldier would be no barrier to your social or business recognition if you made a permanent home with us. To the other officers of your organization from Georgia and other southern states who accompany you, the Capital extends also a hearty welcome, and hopes your visit may be one of benefit and pleasure to all of you.

Dear Colonel, as you do not come on a visit for pleasure or seeking a home with us but on a political business visit to instruct the farmers of Kansas in their political duties, you will pardon us if we make some inquiry into your credentials and your qualification for the task of instructing as intelligent and as independent a people as can be found in any state of the union. Excuse us for asking the question, but are you really known in your native state as pre-eminent in the study of political science or economic questions? Do the citizens of your own state recognize you as a scholar or a statesman, or a successful business man in a large or small way? Have you been an educator or a legislator at home? While Kansas is quite a long distance from North Carolina we have not heard of you as pre-eminent in any way, line of thought or study or work—we have heard of you only as a small experimental politician, preferring a large salary and an office where the duties are abbreviated, the responsibility less, and the honors large. We hope our information is not correct because the extraordinary reforms your political party has undertaken will require a leader with more brains than gall. You have the honor, Colonel, to come from one of the original colonial states, and it has occurred to us that we may find in your venerable state its progress and achievements covering more than a century of growth, some good reasons why the young commonwealth of Kansas should look to you as the Moses to lead her children to the promised political land where money will be plenty at 1 per cent per annum. The population of your state, dear Colonel, is no greater than Kansas, although you have had the start of us a hundred years, and going deeper into the records we find that about one-third of your population cannot read and write, while here in Kansas the illiterate are less than 1-16. In over 100 years you have accumulated in your state \$735,000 worth of school property, while Kansas in less than thirty years has gained over \$8,500,000 of school property. You average in North Carolina only twelve weeks school per year. You employ 4,000 teachers while Kansas pays double the wages your state does to 12,000. Your state school superintendent said in his report December 30, 1888, "North Carolina expends less money per capita for schools than any one of the thirty-eight states except South Carolina." What seems to be the matter down there, Colonel? The illiteracy of your population is not confined to the colored people, because nearly one-half of your 400,000 citizens over 10 years of age who cannot read and write are white. Have you not a great field for missionary labor at home, dear Colonel? Can your state afford to loose your valuable services? Your state contained in 1888, 2,356 miles of railroad worth \$10,900,000, while the new state you are now in contained 9,000 miles valued at \$52,000,000. But that is not all, Colonel. The total valuation of all your personal and real property which you and your forefathers have been over 100 years accumulating amounted in 1888 to 210,000,000, while young Kansas, to which you, Colonel Polk, and other southern gentlemen come to preach calamity politics had in 1888, \$353,000,000 of real and personal property. We had 3,

000 church organizations and \$6,000,000 of church property, and your state did not have half the number nor a third the value. What is it that you come to tell the people of Kansas? Your products in 1889 were estimated by the department of agriculture at \$43,000,000. Those of Kansas at \$78,000,000. Your yield of corn per acre was 10½ bushels, that of Kansas 26½. You had 154,000 head of horses in 1889, Kansas had 726,000. You had 660,000 head of cattle, Kansas had 2,500,000. You had 1,700,000 head of sheep and hogs, Kansas had 3,000,000. Have you come from the turpentine and tar farms, the sand hills and the dismal swamps, to tell the farmers of Kansas how to improve their stock and grow better crops?

You, Colonel Polk, come from a state having as large a population as Kansas, that entered the union in 1789, that is today going backward in the rank as fast as Kansas is going forward. You come from a state whose people support 197 periodicals to a new state not yet in her prime, less than thirty years old, that support 800 periodicals. Have you come to Kansas to tell the people how to stand still for 100 years, like your own state? Don't you think, Colonel Polk, after looking over Kansas, that it would do democratic North Carolina immense good to have several thousand of our progressive republican farmers taken to your state? Don't you honestly believe after looking at our cities, our public schools, our churches, and our splendid state institutions that Kansas is qualified to give North Carolina some advice and to assist her to get a move off herself toward more intelligent citizenship and better government? Take a useful lesson home with you, Colonel Polk. Tell the would-be leaders of political reform you bring with you from the south that the first thing your fellows want to do is to assist your own states to become as wealthy, as progressive and as intelligent as Kansas before you assume to give advice. It is a modest and it is an appropriate thing for men to set their own houses in order before assuming to direct others. Colonel Polk, can you take a gentle hint of this kind?

When the writer rode over your state about a year ago and saw the poor little sand farms, the razor-back hogs and dwarf cattle, the tar farmers in the piney woods, the tumble down villages, the little log school houses and the inferior homes, he said involuntarily: "What a God forsaken place to live in, compared with Kansas." Yet we witness today the chief apostle of calamity politics coming from democratic North Carolina to republican Kansas to tell the farmers that they are down trodden, oppressed, and under the heel of the capitalist. The idea of a Kansas farmer going to North Carolina to get information on any subject except illiteracy is enough to bring a blush to even your cheek, dear Colonel.

Kansas has been republican since the day it was born. The laws have been made, the public institutions have grown, and the grand progress of the state has been under the guidance and control of the republican party. Colonel Polk, can you point to a democratic state where the farmers have made such progress as they have in republican Kansas? We didn't blame you, Colonel, for wanting to disrupt the republican party of Kansas. There are very few politicians who like yourself, wore the rebel gray uniform but what want to see the republican party defeated. We have in this splendid young state nearly 100,000 ex-union soldiers, Colonel, who are fully aware of the fact that every southern political scheme means first, last and all the time the defeat of republicanism. That is what you are here for, Colonel Polk, and the orders you have sent from the headquarters of your secret oath-bound political machine at Washington to prevent members of the alliance from attending republican meetings and to boycott papers that oppose you may work all right down in your state where illiteracy is the biggest thing you have, but among the

numerous school houses of Kansas, people know too much to follow southern political methods. Colonel Polk, you and the other leaders of your new party depend for success, not on informing the judgment of men, but in arousing class prejudices, exciting the hope of men that there is some easier way of paying a debt than the old fashioned honest one, but somehow more money and easier times are to be legislated into existence. You deal in chimerical political schemes, make large promises, accuse republicans of every crime in the calendar, place the blame of commercial depression, crop failures and the lack of business sense, at the door of the republican party, and call upon voters to try a change. In all parts of Kansas your party leaders are told to join with the democracy when necessary to defeat the republican nominees.

Five States Heard From.

Oregon, Vermont, Maine, Wyoming and Idaho have elected nine members of Congress, every one of whom is a Republican. The majorities given in these five States according to the unofficial returns are about as follows:

STATES.	MAJORITIES.
Oregon.....	8,500
Vermont.....	15,000
Maine.....	18,000
Wyoming.....	2,000
Idaho.....	2,500

Total..... 46,000

This is an average of over 5,000 majority for each of the nine Congressmen elected. The total majority would have been several thousand larger if it had not been for the dissatisfaction with the State ticket in Vermont, which kept many voters at home, and so reduced the majority on Congressmen also. Taken as a whole however, the vote in these five States is a significant endorsement of the policy of the Republican party.—Norton Champion.

Plumb is Coming Out.

When Senator Plumb came to the senate, he was as meek as Moses is reputed to have been. There was senatorial courtesy in those days. It was not then the fashion to interrupt a senator when addressing the chair, and motions to adjourn or go into executive session were made only by Don Cameron or some other of the old senators, kept especially for the purpose. By degrees Senator Plumb grew bold, and now he interrupts any senator, makes all sorts of points of order, twits his colleagues of facts they do not care to bring to light, and in various other ways makes himself feared, if not disliked. He would not give the snap of his fingers for all the senatorial courtesy in creation. He is absolutely solid in Kansas, and when he shows unusual aberrations in the senate, it is safe to predict that he is playing to a crowd of Kansas constituents who have had a convention and endorsed some wild scheme for revolutionizing the World.—New York Sun.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at G. W. Bickford's drug store.

Belleville Telescope: Sheriff Swartz is something of a farmer as well as an excellent officer, and this year threshed from a fifty acre field 767 bushels of wheat. The sheriff has sown one hundred acres this fall, and with an abiding faith in Kansas will now look forward to a bounteous harvest in the next year of our Lord 1891.

McNALL made many friends and strengthened himself in the canvass. Many that heretofore have stood out now declare their purpose to vote for him. Webb McNall will carry Sherman county.—Goodland Republican.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST PROHIBITION

Saloons May be Opened in Kansas

TOPEKA, Oct. 17.—The circuit court of the United States filed its opinion this morning touching the constitutionality of the prohibitory law of Kansas. The decision is very long, and it declares the prohibitory legislation of this state unconstitutional, because of its passage prior to the passage of the Wilson bill by congress.

The decision therefore leaves the situation in Kansas the same as before the passage of the Wilson bill, and will permit the establishment of original package saloons all over Kansas. The temperance people of Topeka do not hesitate to express their indignation.

The decision has dropped like a bombshell and created consternation among the friends of prohibition in Kansas. The decision in question allows the reopening of "original package" liquor houses in the state and in effect declares that the Wilson bill enacted by congress does not restore the power of the Kansas prohibitory law as against "original package" saloons.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Central committee to-day issued a circular to the voters of Kansas in which it says:

We are to-day confronted by a decision of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas, that destroys every vestige of legislation for the suppression of rum holes, and the control of the liquor traffic. This court declares that our prohibitory legislation, having been enacted before the passage of the so-called Wilson bill, is unconstitutional and void.

The practical effect of this decision is to allow original package whisky saloons to be opened in every locality in the state, absolved from all legal control, to be boldly run without any interference from the local officers of the state.

In view of this decision, it behooves the temperance men of the state and every earnest, every loyal Republican to go to the polls on the day of election, and vote and work for the election of candidates for the house of representatives in your respective districts who will promptly on the convening of the next session re-enact word for word and line for line every provision of our legislation prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors and for the election of a governor who will approve it.

This is the vital, overpowering issue of the campaign. The Republican state convention so declared and now the federal judiciary have demonstrated it.

The decision referred to above does not do away with the prohibitory amendments, but declares the law required to enforce the amendment unconstitutional. In order to make the law applicable again, it will be necessary for the legislature to pass the law a second time. No vote of the people will be required upon the question.

The Soldier Candidate.

Lyman U. Humphrey is the only candidate for Governor in this state who carried a gun in the struggle for a united country. For four long years this splendid soldier was found in the front, and when twice wounded refused to leave his company, but continued the march, never losing a day. With these facts before the old comrades of Kansas it is not difficult to determine where they will stand in the battle on November 4th. As a rule the boys in blue in Kansas vote as they shot, and they will support Lyman U. Humphrey for Governor.—Exchange.

JOHN Q. ROYCE, one of the best newspaper men in all the northwest, having started the Smith Centre Bulletin, afterwards consolidated with the Pioneer, of that place, and later taking a \$500 option on the Arkansas City Traveler, will be a candidate for chief clerk of the house this winter.—Atchison Champion.

IDAHO wheels gracefully into line at the recent election in that state and the returns show republican gains. The entire republican state ticket is elected, and the republicans have a majority in the legislature.—Exchange.

Prohibition in Kansas.

An opinion was rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit court at Topeka which declares that the Wilson law enacted by the last Congress does not of itself restore the power of the Kansas prohibitory law as against the ruling of the United States Supreme court known as the "original package" decision. The Circuit court holds that at the time of the passage of the Wilson bill there was no law in Kansas which made the sale of liquor in original packages a crime; that the Wilson law is permissive and not mandatory in its provisions, and that it left free and untrammelled the action of the several states to determine whether they would or would not include within their police laws intoxicating liquors imported from other states. The effect of the decision is to nullify, for the time being, the prohibitory law in Kansas so far as the sale of liquor in "original packages" is concerned, and leaves the remedy in the re-enactment of the law by the Kansas Legislature.

This will subject Kansas to a brief reign of free whisky. The court had scarcely filed its opinion when a number of "original package" stores were opened up at Topeka, and it may be expected that they will multiply rapidly all over the state. But it is safe to say that the traffic will be short lived. The issue in Kansas from now until election day will be prohibition, and with that question before the people there can be no doubt about the result. This new turn in affairs is a very fortunate one for the Republicans. It practically assures the success of their ticket. The Republican state central committee has issued an appeal to the voters of Kansas urging every temperance man in the state to go to the polls and work and vote for the election of candidates for the legislature who will "promptly, on the convening of the next session, re-enact word for word and line for line, every provision of the law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors and for the election of a Governor who will approve it." The Republicans are only too glad to accept the issue which the decision of Judge Phillips and Judge Foster has forced upon the state. It will overshadow the economic questions on which the dominant party is weak, and will give the Republicans from now on a distinctive advantage in the canvass.—Kansas City Star.

THESE few days past the weather has been damp, and we hear some of the farmers are taking fresh courage, and say they say they will stay with Kansas one more year. That's right, men, there is nothing gained by always hunting for some place that is better than the one you are in. If we give way to such a manner of getting through this world we will be continually moving around and not gain anything by it either.—Almena Plaindealer.

FARMERS, you should remember that you have now reached the danger line from prairie fires and the sooner you plow and burn good wide fire guards around your houses and barns the sooner you will be the more safe from the raging prairie fires that frequently occur in this country during the fall and spring seasons of the year.—Ex.

Twenty-nine counties comprising Northwestern Kansas have gained 78,000 in population during the past ten years. This portion of Kansas has suffered more from drouth than any other portion of the state and yet it has gained steadily every year.—Norton Champion.

Or all the western states, Illinois and Nebraska have the poorest outlook for potatoes, each state having only 27 per cent of a crop. Wisconsin will have 60 per cent of a potato crop and 90 per cent of a corn crop—the largest year in any state.

WEBB McNALL, Republican candidate for congress in the Sixth district, has sown 340 acres of wheat this fall in Smith county. He is a practical farmer and does not believe politics cuts any figure as regards crops in Northwestern Kansas.—Champion